Test One – Study Guide  
  
- Texas’s philosophy today   
- social inequality  
- social conservatives in Texas  
- Hernandez v. Texas  
- gay and lesbian marriage and civil unions  
- ​The political influence of the Latino community  
- Massive Resistance  
- concurrent, reserved, delegated powers  
- The implied powers  
- the expressed powers  
- the “necessary and proper clause.”   
- cooperative federalism, dual federalism, creative federalism, new federalism.   
- matching grants, devolution  
- Plessy v. Ferguson, Jim Crow laws, the separate-but-equal doctrine  
- the Fourteenth Amendment.   
- the Tenth Amendment.   
- The Twenty-fourth Amendment   
- unfunded mandates, categorical grants, block grants, earmarked grants.   
- Patient Protection and Affordability Care Act  
- Medicaid  
- public policy laboratories  
- The U.S. Supreme Court   
- Constitutions  
- Texas independence  
- The Constitution of 1876  
- Texas special sessions  
- term limitations of legislators  
- deadwood, statutory law, writ of habeas corpus, checks and balances.   
- state judicial selection  
- The Missouri Plan   
- Popular recall, Approve constitutional amendments, Initiative, Referendum   
- Article 17 of the Texas Constitution  
- state constitutions  
- State constitution amendment  
- The Terrell Election Law   
- The Texas Election Code  
- Texas primaries  
- the state party chair  
- the state executive committee  
- A political party’s ultimate aim  
- direct primary, primary, runoff primary   
- Closed primary, Semiclosed primary, Open primary   
- the Texas ballot  
- special elections in the state   
- absolute majority, two-thirds, plurality, simple majority   
- Party identification and incumbency   
- mobilization  
- political action committees, super political action committees, caucuses, political parties.   
- independent expenditure, PAC money, soft money, hard money.   
- Texas Ethics Commission.   
- Texas campaign finance law  
- low voter turnout. 